

otoritas

Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan

Building bonds for sustainable growth: social capital and networking in Indonesian tourism development
Dia Meirina Suri, Rijalul Fikri, Pahmi Amri, Dini Tiara Sasm

Party change and electoral performance: assessing the impact of intraparty conflict on the Democrat and Hanura parties
Ridho Al-Hamdi, Krisma Trianisa, Lenny Kurniasari, Tanto Lailam, Neni Nur Hayati, Ramli Mahmud

Assessing JAKSTRAKAB: government platform for waste management in Simeulue Regency, Indonesia
Sri Wahyu Handayani, Vellayati Hajad, Fadhil Ilhamsyah, Ikhsan Ikhsan, Herizal Herizal

Navigating the complexities: assessing governance mechanisms for inter-regional cooperation
Ardhana Januar Mahardhani

Transforming vision into action: exploring collaborative governance strategies in the development of the Nusantara New Capital City
Rusmiyati Rusmiyati, Andi Fitri Rahmadany

Bridging the gap: mediating role of organizational citizenship behavior in the relationship between job satisfaction, compensation, and work loyalty
Elvia Siskha Sari, Dasman Lanin, Aldri Frinaldi

Navigating political terrain: a comprehensive review of leadership theories in political science
Ibnu Asqori Pohan, Muhamad Takiyuddin Ismail, Sharifah Nursyahidah Syed Annuar

Governing sustainability: land use change impact on the palm oil industry in Riau Province, Indonesia
Nina Yuslaini, Sri Maulidiah

Exploring indigenous intellectual property rights and e-governance: a legal analysis of customary aboriginal knowhow in Arunachal Pradesh, India
Partha Sarothi Rakshit, Koyel Roy, Sarbani Bhowmik, Saroj Singhanian, Aarin Gosh, Syed Raihanul Hossain, Debanjan Saha

Navigating digital tourism governance: a case study of branding strategies in the Mandalika special economic zones
Ilham Zitri, Rifaid Rifaid, Yudhi Lestanata, Cahyadi Kurniawan

The politics of voicelessness: voices of community elders in ethic and religious minorities in the Philippines
Sheryl R Morales, Roque S Morales, Randy D Sagun

From global trends to local realities: understanding women's political involvement for Indonesia's democratic progress
Yusriah Dzinnun, Hasse Jubba, Muh Azhar, Zuly Qodir

Legislative policy to criminalizing human trafficking in anti-trafficking law in Saudi Arabia
Islam Mahrous Ali Naggi

Technological interventions: a pathway to combatting judicial corruption
Amalia Syauket, Dwi Seno Wijanarko, Tyastuti Sri Lestari, Ismaniah Ismaniah

Geographic information systems and big data analytics: optimizing digital adoption to develop tourism in Buton Islands, Indonesia
Herman Lawelai, Anwar Sadat, Ansar Suherman, Muhammad Alim Alfinta, L.M. Ahsan Ishaq

OTORITAS

JIP

VOL. XIV

NO. 1

PP. 1-244

April 2024

P-ISSN 2088-3706

E-ISSN 2502-9320



Department of Government Studies
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar



sinta S2



Web of
Science
Group



otoritas

Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan

Building bonds for sustainable growth: social capital and networking in Indonesian tourism development
Dia Meirina Suri, Rijalul Fikri, Pahmi Amri, Dini Tiara Sasmu

Party change and electoral performance: assessing the impact of intraparty conflict on the Democrat and Hanura parties
Ridho Al-Hamdi, Krisma Trianisa, Lenny Kurniasari, Tanto Lailam, Neni Nur Hayati, Ramli Mahmud

Assessing JAKSTRAKAB: government platform for waste management in Simeulue Regency, Indonesia
Sri Wahyu Handayani, Vellayati Hajad, Fadhil Ilhamsyah, Ikhsan Ikhsan, Herizal Herizal

Navigating the complexities: assessing governance mechanisms for inter-regional cooperation
Ardhana Januar Mahardhani

Transforming vision into action: exploring collaborative governance strategies in the development of the Nusantara New Capital City
Rusmiyati Rusmiyati, Andi Fitri Rahmadany

Bridging the gap: mediating role of organizational citizenship behavior in the relationship between job satisfaction, compensation, and work loyalty
Elvia Siskha Sari, Dasman Lanin, Aldri Frinaldi

Navigating political terrain: a comprehensive review of leadership theories in political science
Ibnu Asqori Pohan, Muhamad Takiyuddin Ismail, Sharifah Nursyahidah Syed Annuar

Governing sustainability: land use change impact on the palm oil industry in Riau Province, Indonesia
Nina Yuslaini, Sri Maulidiah

Exploring indigenous intellectual property rights and e-governance: a legal analysis of customary aboriginal knowhow in Arunachal Pradesh, India
Partha Sarothi Rakshit, Koyel Roy, Sarbani Bhowmik, Saroj Singhanian, Aarin Gosh, Syed Raihanul Hossain, Debanjan Saha

Navigating digital tourism governance: a case study of branding strategies in the Mandalika special economic zones
Ilham Zitri, Rifaid Rifaid, Yudhi Lestana, Cahyadi Kurniawan

The politics of voicelessness: voices of community elders in ethnic and religious minorities in the Philippines
Sheryl R Morales, Roque S Morales, Randy D Sagun

From global trends to local realities: understanding women's political involvement for Indonesia's democratic progress
Yusriah Dzinnun, Hasse Jubba, Muh Azhar, Zuly Qodir

Legislative policy to criminalizing human trafficking in anti-trafficking law in Saudi Arabia
Islam Mahrous Ali Naggi

Technological interventions: a pathway to combatting judicial corruption
Amalia Syauket, Dwi Seno Wijanarko, Tyastuti Sri Lestari, Ismaniah Ismaniah

Geographic information systems and big data analytics: optimizing digital adoption to develop tourism in Buton Islands, Indonesia
Herman Lawelai, Anwar Sadat, Ansar Suherman, Muhammad Alim Alfinta, L.M. Ahsan Ishaq

OTORITAS

JIP

VOL. XIV

NO. 1

PP. 1-244

April 2024

P-ISSN 2088-3706

E-ISSN 2502-9320



Department of Government Studies
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar



sinta S2



Web of
Science
Group



otoritas

Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan

Volume 14 • Number 1 • 2024

OTORITAS : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan

Published by the Department of Government Studies,
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar

For further information, please visit: <https://journal.unismuh.ac.id/otoritas>

ISSN: 2088-3706 (Print) | 2502-9320 (Online) | DOI : 10.26618

First published in April 2011

Please send all articles, essays, reviews, and documents to:

Regular Mail:

Department of Government Studies
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
5th Floor of Menara Iqra, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar
Jl. Sultan Alauddin No.259 Makassar, 90221
South Sulawesi, Indonesia

E-Mail:

otoritas@unismuh.ac.id

OTORITAS : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan is an internationally peer-reviewed open access journal published triannual in April, August and December, aims to publishes significant and cutting-edge research drawn from all areas of politics and governmental studies and promotes scholarly, theoretical, pragmatic, and contemporary research, which makes a clear conceptual and methodological contribution to existing international literature.



OTORITAS : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan indexed by :



OTORITAS : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan have been double blind-reviewed by international peer reviewers. The decision on whether the scientific article is accepted or not in this journal will be the Editorial Board's right based on peer reviewer's recommendation.

About the Journal

OTORITAS : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan, with registered number ISSN 2088-3706 (Print), ISSN 2502-9320 (Online), is an internationally peer-reviewed open access journal published triannual in April, August and December by Department of Government Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar in collaboration with Muhammadiyah's College Association of Government Studies (AIPPTM) and Asia Pacific Society for Public Affairs (APSPA).

OTORITAS : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan aims to publishes significant and cutting-edge research drawn from all areas of politics and governmental studies and promotes scholarly, theoretical, pragmatic, and contemporary research, which makes a clear conceptual and methodological contribution to existing international literature.

OTORITAS : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan Starting from 2015 it is available in e-journal version and has been currently indexed by both national and international indexer institutions such as: ESCI Web of Science (International), DOAJ (International), ASEAN Citation Index (International), Dimensions (International), Garba Rujukan Digital (National), Google Scholar (International), Crossref (International), BASE (International), SINTA (National), and Indonesia One Search (National).

OTORITAS : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan Starting from 2016 and for the upcoming years, the process of manuscript submission and other management processes will be conducted online through Otoritas : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan website and for the betterment of the quality and quantity of Otoritas : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan qualified reviewers and editors are recruited. Besides that in the same year we collaborated with Muhammadiyah's College Association of Government Studies (AIPPTM) on the publication of this journal.

OTORITAS : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan Starting from 2018, we collaborated with Asia Pacific Society for Public Affairs (APSPA) on the publication and has been accredited by National Journal Accreditation (ARJUNA) Managed by Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of Republic Indonesia.

Focus and Scope

Otoritas: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan (Journal of Political Science and Government) promotes scholarly, theoretical, pragmatic, and contemporary research, making a clear conceptual and methodological contribution to existing international literature. Its specific aim is to enhance the broad scholarly understanding of governance, public administration, public law, religion and politics, comparative politics, and democratic institutions in emerging countries.

Otoritas : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan (Journal of Political Science and Government) is committed to disseminating rigorous, high-quality research and debate with a scientific influence on the international society. To that purpose, the Editorial team follows a meticulous editorial procedure, bringing the most sophisticated research on modern politics and governance to the academic community and policymakers. The journal is online and has open access, and its internal publication procedure enables it to distribute its research findings internationally promptly.

Editorial Board

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Andi Luhur Prianto, Scopus ID: 57208214401, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

MANAGING EDITORS

Nur Khaerah, Scopus ID: 57708938300, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

ACCOCIATE EDITORS

- Abel Kinyondo**, Scopus ID: 55293738000, University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Abel Polese, Scopus ID: 57201804952, Dublin City University, Ireland
Ilyas Mohammed, Scopus ID: 57221933986, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom
Michael Hatherell, Scopus ID: 56433408300, Deakin University, Australia
Nursaleh Hartaman, Scopus ID: 57395318100, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
Riccardo Pelizzo, Scopus ID: 6507727385, Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan

INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL

- Adam Tyson**, Scopus ID: 35337925000, University of Leeds, United Kingdom
AKM Ahsan Ullah, Scopus ID: 10043791400, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam
Ahmad Harakan, Scopus ID: 57203222670, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
Andreas Ufen, Scopus ID: 24280605600, German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Germany
Farida Tadjine, Scopus ID: 57678049100, University of Kasdi Merbah Ouargla, Algeria
Mergen Dyussenov, Scopus ID: 57190342068, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Mohd Afandi Salleh, Scopus ID: 55582821500, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia
Mubashar Hasan, Scopus ID: 45861188500, Oslo University, Norway
Muh Firyal Akbar, Scopus ID: 57210750267, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gorontalo, Indonesia
Ni Putu Tirka Widanti, Scopus ID: 57970637000, Universitas Ngurah Rai, Indonesia
Nuryanti Mustari, Scopus ID: 57395318000, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
Önder KUTLU, Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, Turkey
Rudi Hardi, Scopus ID: 57395626900, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
Wolfgang Drechsler, Scopus ID: 36840148600, University College London, United Kingdom

EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS

- Abdillah Abdillah**, Scopus ID: 57697035900, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia
Hamrun Hamrun, Scopus ID: 57395116400, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

Table of Contents

Building bonds for sustainable growth: social capital and networking in Indonesian tourism development	1-14
Dia Meirina Suri^{1*)}, Rijalul Fikri², Pahmi Amri³, Dini Tiara Sasm⁴	
¹ Department of Public Administration, Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia	
^{2,3} Department of Government Studies, Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia	
⁴ Department of Political Science, State University of New York, USA	
Party change and electoral performance: assessing the impact of intraparty conflict on the Democrat and Hanura parties	15-33
Ridho Al-Hamdi^{1*)}, Krisma Trianisa², Lenny Kurniasari³, Tanto Lailam⁴, Neni Nur Hayati⁵, Ramli Mahmud⁶	
^{1,2,3} Department of Government Affairs and Administration, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia	
⁴ Faculty of Law, Universität zu Köln, Germany	
⁵ Democracy and Electoral Empowerment Partnership (DEEP) Jakarta, Indonesia	
⁶ Department of Pancasila and Civic Education, Gorontalo State University, Indonesia	
Assessing JAKSTRAKAB: government platform for waste management in Simeulue Regency, Indonesia	34-50
Sri Wahyu Handayani¹, Vellayati Hajad^{2*)}, Fadhil Ilhamsyah³, Ikhsan⁴, Herizal⁵	
^{1,2,3,4} Department of Public Administration, Universitas Teuku Umar, Indonesia.	
⁵ Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Erciyes University, Turkiye	
Navigating the complexities: assessing governance mechanisms for inter-regional cooperation	51-63
Ardhana Januar Mahardhani^{*)}	
Department of Civics Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, Indonesia	
Transforming vision into action: exploring collaborative governance strategies in the development of the Nusantara New Capital City	64-81
Rusmiyati^{1*)}, Andi Fitri Rahmadany²	
¹ Faculty of Government Management, Governance Institute of Home Affairs Jakarta, Indonesia	
² Faculty of Community Protection, Governance Institute of Home Affairs Jakarta, Indonesia	
Transforming vision into action: exploring collaborative governance strategies in the development of the Nusantara New Capital City	82-97
Elvia Siskha Sari^{1*)}, Dasman Lanin², Aldri Frinaldi³	
^{1,2,3} Department of Public Administration, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia	
Navigating political terrain: a comprehensive review of leadership theories in political science	98-114
Ibnu Asqori Pohan^{1*)}, Muhamad Takiyuddin Ismail², Sharifah Nursyahidah Syed Annuar³	
¹ Department of Political Science, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia	
^{1,2,3} Department of Political Science, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia.	

- Governing sustainability: land use change impact on the palm oil industry in Riau Province, Indonesia **115-130**
Nina Yuslimi^{1*)}, Sri Maulidiah²
^{1,2} *Departement of Government Sciences, Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia*
- Exploring indigenous intellectual property rights and e-governance: a legal analysis of customary aboriginal knowhow in Arunachal Pradesh, India **131-147**
Partha Sarothi Rakshit¹, Koyel Roy^{2*)}, Sarbani Bhowmik³, Saroj Singhania⁴, Aarin Gosh⁵, Syed Raihanul Hossain⁶, Debanjan Saha⁷
^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7} *Amity Law School, Amity University, India*
- Navigating digital tourism governance: a case study of branding strategies in the Mandalika special economic zones **148-159**
Ilham Zitri^{1*)}, Rifaid², Yudhi Lestanata³, Cahyadi Kurniawan⁴
^{1,2,3,4} *Department of Government Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, Indonesia*
- The politics of voicelessness: voices of community elders in ethnic and religious minorities in the Philippines **160-179**
Sheryl R. Morales^{1*)}, Roque S. Morales², Randy D. Sagun³
¹ *Polytechnic University of the Philippines-Parañaque City Campus*
² *Institute of Comparative and Advances Studies, Philippines*
³ *Research Management Office, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila*
- From global trends to local realities: understanding women's political involvement for Indonesia's democratic progress **180-193**
Yusriah Dzinnun¹, Hasse Jubba^{2*)}, Muh. Azhar³, Zuly Qodir⁴
^{1,2,4} *Department of Islamic Politics, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia*
³ *Department of Psychology of Islamic Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia*
- Legislative policy to criminalizing human trafficking in anti-trafficking law in Saudi Arabia **194-212**
Islam Mahrous Ali Naggi ^{*)}
Department of Public law, Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia
- Technological interventions: a pathway to combatting judicial Corruption **213-227**
Amalia Syauket¹, Dwi Seno Wijanarko², Tyastuti Sri Lestari³, Ismaniah^{4*)}
^{1,2} *Faculty of Law, Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Indonesia*
³ *Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Rayam, Indonesia*
⁴ *Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Indonesia*
- Geographic information systems and big data analytics: optimizing digital adoption to develop tourism in Buton Islands, Indonesia **228-244**
Herman Lawelai^{1*)}, Anwar Sadat², Ansar Suherman³, Muhammad Alim Alfinta⁴, L.M. Ahsan Ishaq⁵
^{1,2,4} *Department of Government Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Buton, Indonesia*
^{3,5} *Department of Communication Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Buton, Indonesia*

Article Guidelines

Article Title: Segoe UI, 14pt Bold, alignment centered, single-line spacing and All Caps. Article title should be written briefly and clearly. It shows exactly the issue to be discussed and should not create misinterpretations. Article title is written in capital letters symmetrically and does not contain unusual abbreviations. Express the main idea of a new article and followed by another explanation.

Author Details: Segoe UI, alignment centered, Article title, author's name (without academic degree(s)), and author's affiliate address are written in the center on the first page under the article title. The distance between title and author's name is double-spacing; meanwhile the distance between author's affiliate address and abstract title is single-spacing. Keywords should be written under abstract for each language. It is arranged alphabetically and separated by a semicolon consisted of 3-5 words. For Indonesian article, the title is translated into English at the beginning of English abstract (see the example above).

Corresponding Author should be marked with an asterisk and followed by a comma "*" as the example above. At the bottom of the left column on the first page/abstract, it is written the Corresponding Author's mark and his/her email address (see example). Article revisions and final decisions will only be communicated through the Corresponding Author's email.

If there is more than one author, write the authors' names separated by a comma (,). If the author's name consists of two words, the first name should not be abbreviated. If the author's name consists of only one word, write his/her actual name in one word. However, the online version (HTML) will be written in two words consisting of the same name (repeatedly) for metadata indexation purpose (Camdali & Tunc, 2006; Fridman, 2008).

Introduction: Introduction consists of (in sequence) general background, state of the art as the basis for the scientific novelty statement of the article, scientific novelty statement, and research problem or hypothesis. In the end, introduction should mention the purpose of article review. Literature review is not allowed in the scientific article format, so it is replaced by the state of the art to prove the novelty of the article.

Research Methods: Method is implemented to solve problems, including analytical method. The method used to solve the research problems is described in this section.

Results and Discussion: This section consists of results and discussion. Every result should be supported by sufficient data. Then, result should be able to answer the research question or hypothesis stated earlier in the introduction.

Conclusion: Conclusion states the answer of the hypothesis and/or research objective or scientific finding. Conclusion is not the repetition of findings and discussion, but it is the summary of findings as expected in the objective or hypothesis. If necessary, conclusion can also be ended with the next idea to be implemented to the study.

Acknowledgment: Acknowledgment are primarily addressed to research funders or donors. Acknowledgment can also be dedicated to people who contribute in the study.

References: All references used in the article should be listed in the References section. References should contain reference literature originating from primary sources (scientific journals at least 80% of the entire references) published in the last 10 (ten) years. Each article contains at least 10 (ten) references. It is better to write the reference system in the article and in the references section using the reference management programs such as Mendeley, EndNote, Zotero, or others.

Publication Ethics

Otoritas : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan, with registered number ISSN 2088-3706 (Print), ISSN 2502-9320 (Online) is a peer-reviewed journal, available in print and online and published two times a year. This statement clarifies ethical behaviour of all parties involved in the act of publishing an article in this journal, including the author, the chief editor, the Editorial Board, the peer-reviewer and the publisher (Department of Government Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar in collaboration with Muhammadiyah's College Association of Government Studies (AIPPTM) and Asia Pacific Society for Public Affairs). This statement is based on COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.

ETHICAL GUIDELINE FOR JOURNAL PUBLICATION

The publication of an article in a peer-reviewed **Otoritas : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan** is an essential building block in the development of a coherent and respected network of knowledge. It is a direct reflection of the quality of the work of the authors and the institutions that support them. Peer-reviewed articles support and embody the scientific method. It is therefore important to agree upon standards of expected ethical behaviour for all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer, the publisher and the society. Department of Government Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar in collaboration with Muhammadiyah's College Association of Government Studies (AIPPTM) and Asia Pacific Society for Public Affairs as publisher of **Otoritas : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan** takes its duties of guardianship over all stages of publishing seriously and we recognize our ethical and other responsibilities. We are committed to ensuring that advertising, reprint or other commercial revenue has no impact or influence on editorial decisions.

PUBLICATION DECISIONS

The editor of the **Otoritas : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan** is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers must always drive such decisions. The editors may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editors may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision.

FAIR PLAY

An editor at any time evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

DISCLOSURE AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research without the express written consent of the author.

DUTIES OF REVIEWERS:

Contribution to Editorial Decisions

Peer review assists the editor in making editorial decisions and through the editorial communications with the author may also assist the author in improving the paper.

Promptness

Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor and excuse himself from the review process.

Confidentiality

Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

Standards of Objectivity

Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Referees should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.

Acknowledgement of Sources

Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

Disclosure and Conflict of Interest

Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers.

DUTIES OF AUTHORS

Reporting standards

Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behaviour and are unacceptable.

Originality and Plagiarism

The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

Multiple, Redundant or Concurrent Publication

An author should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behaviour and is unacceptable.

Acknowledgment of Sources

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work.

Authorship of the Paper

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

Fundamental errors in published works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper.

Assessing JAKSTRAKAB: government platform for waste management in Simeulue Regency, Indonesia

Sri Wahyu Handayani¹, Vellayati Hajad^{2*)}, Fadhil Ilhamsyah³, Ikhsan⁴, Herizal⁵

^{1,2,3,4} Department of Public Administration, Universitas Teuku Umar, Indonesia.

⁵ Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Erciyes University, Turkiye

Abstract

This study aims to determine the implementation of waste management policies in Simeulue Regency. The method used is qualitative, while the informants are determined by purposive sampling. Data was collected through interviews and documentation. While data analysis is done by means of transcription, classification, and drawing conclusions, The results of the study show that the implementation of policies related to waste management, abbreviated as Jakstrakab, as stated in Simeulue Regent Regulation Number 21 of 2019, shows that: (1) Jakstrakab communication through outreach has not reached many groups; (2) resources are still limited, especially related to human resources, budget, and waste management facilities such as abandoned fleets, warehouses, and equipment; (3) regarding the disposition, there is still overlapping work; and (4) the large bureaucratic structure causes officers to carry out their duties and functions not in accordance with the established Jakstrakab. The study concludes that bureaucracy, commitment, efficient communication, and resource allocation are necessary for Simeulue's waste management policy to be implemented. It is necessary to overcome obstacles including poor communication, a lack of resources, and bureaucratic disarray. Simeulue may enhance waste management practices toward sustainability by strengthening communication, managing resources better, and enlisting the support of policy implementers.

Keywords: waste management, effectiveness, implementation, policy, local government

*)corresponding author

E-mail : vellayati.hajad@utu.ac.id

Introduction

This paper aims to find out how the implementation of policies and strategies for reducing waste in Simeulue Regency is abbreviated as Jakstrakab and stated in Simeulue Regent Regulation Number 21 of 2019. Waste is anything that comes from human activity in the form of residue that is considered useless, so it is treated as waste or useless residue. Therefore, waste is often thrown away in nature without being processed or sorted first (Restuningdiah et al., 2021) or considered unwanted residual material after the project ends (Brown, 2015). In addition, people's consumption lifestyle contributes to the emergence of various types of waste (Armadi, 2021; Oliveira et al., 2020). Most waste management articles discuss initiatives to lower waste output by encouraging recycling practices (Nakamura & Kondo, 2002). Next, discuss the sorting and processing of waste (Gundupalli et al., 2017). The third concern is accepting accountability for waste management and raising public awareness of waste (Garnett & Cooper, 2014; Qian et al., 2011).

The waste management strategy is a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable activity that includes reducing and handling waste, including collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal, accompanied by monitoring and waste management regulations. Meanwhile, policy implementation establishes a causal relationship between what is desired and how to achieve the policy. (Solichin, 2017). Thus, the importance of strategy as a plan to achieve goals, in this case, waste management, is to change waste into a more stable form that does not pollute the environment.

In order to create a waste management system that is more ecologically friendly and sustainable, laws about waste management have thus far concentrated on several key areas; policies frequently stress how crucial it is to cut back on waste production (Kaseva & Gupta, 1996). This involves utilizing products that can be reprocessed, promoting recycling methods, and minimizing the usage of non-biodegradable materials. For example, Germany has implemented environmentally friendly waste management policies (Dreyfus et al., 2010; Neumayer, 2000). They prioritize reducing waste production through recycling, reusing, and efficient waste management practices. Through sophisticated collection and sorting systems and incentive programs for recycling, Germany has achieved high recycling rates and reduced the amount of waste going to landfills. This approach reflects their commitment to a sustainable environment.

Second, the policy also regulates the importance of waste sorting and processing. This includes establishing adequate collection and processing systems to separate organic and inorganic waste and recyclable materials (Jank et al., 2015; Kaya, 2016). Good sorting can facilitate a more efficient waste processing and recycling process. Third, the policy also focuses on developing infrastructure for waste processing, including recycling and waste processing facilities. The aim is to reduce the volume of waste thrown into landfills and reuse recyclable materials. This can help reduce environmental pollution and minimize the negative impacts of waste management. Japan is an example of a country with advanced waste management policies, including sorting and processing. They have a sophisticated waste collection system where citizens sort waste into categories like organic, inorganic, and recyclables, and they also have advanced waste processing infrastructure. This has led to high recycling rates, reduced landfill waste, and minimized negative impacts of waste management (Hara & Yabar, 2012; Shekdar, 2009).

The policy also highlights the importance of increasing public awareness about responsible waste management (Cao et al., 2016; Desa et al., 2011). This involves education campaigns, training, and community participation programs to encourage more environmentally friendly behavior in waste management. With increasing awareness, I hope that a better and more sustainable waste management culture can be created. Finally, the policy also covers aspects of law enforcement against violations related to waste management. This includes illegal waste dumping or not complying with waste sorting rules. With effective law enforcement, it is hoped that it can encourage compliance with waste management regulations and minimize the negative impacts of irresponsible practices. Sweden best exemplifies a comprehensive waste management policy prioritizing law enforcement and public awareness. Sweden encourages proper waste management practices through education programs and community involvement. These actions are intended to promote environmentally friendly waste management techniques and reduce (Veiga et al., 2016).

Using VOSviewer software, the following Figure 1 waste management research map was created from articles published in the Scopus International Journal.

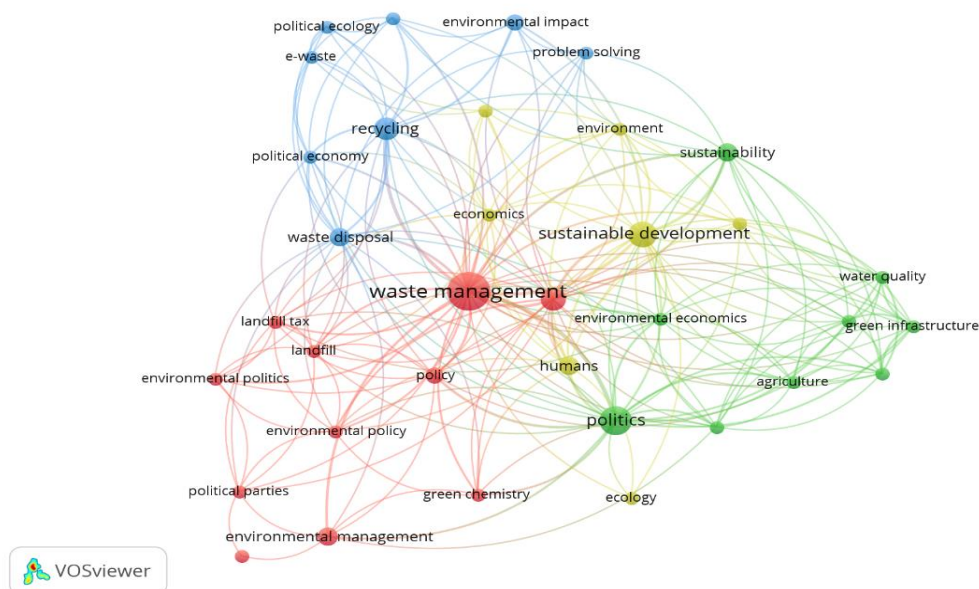


Figure 1. Studies on the management of waste
Source: vosviewer software (2023)

So far, research on waste has talked a lot about aspects of waste control in general. The results of Scopus biometrics processed using the VosViewer application on waste show many studies related to waste management. However, there is still limited talk about how waste management policies are implemented in the islands, such as what is happening in the Simeulue Regency. Lu and Sidortsov (2019) state that policy is a series of steps taken by the government with a specific purpose to address problems that arise in society and need to be addressed. The existence of a planned policy is expected to overcome and provide benefits or provide hope in situations that impact the community or many parties (Wolf-Powers, 2010). However, the existence of an established policy does not guarantee that it will be able to solve the problems underlying its formulation of the policy (Kasmad & Alwi, 2018; Peterson et al., 2003). A policy is formulated, made, and determined and must be implemented to meet the stated goals (Grindle, 1980; Linder & Peters, 1990).

According to the implementation of policies in various implementation models, Mathison (2005) stated that the implementation of policies is often seen as the implementation of what has been determined by the government as if these steps had nothing to do with the success of a policy. The success of a policy is judged by how well it is implemented because a poorly implemented policy has no purpose and cannot achieve the desired goal (Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975). The waste problem is in the spotlight worldwide, especially in the archipelago (Mangunjaya et al., 2015; Parker, 2018; Zorpas, 2020). The amount of waste on the islands is large but limited by the entire area (Critchell & Lambrechts, 2016). Waste management is the government's role in the form of service, namely through the implementation of waste management policies (Rodić & Wilson, 2017). The existence of a policy on waste management has not determined whether waste management can be managed properly (Kamaruddin et al., 2022; Munawar et al., 2018). It is not uncommon to find that agencies that handle

waste are less able to deal with waste problems, resulting in ineffective waste management that can negatively impact health and the environment (Prihatin, 2020).

By paying attention to these various aspects, waste management policies aim to create a waste management system that is more efficient, sustainable, and has a positive impact on the environment and society as a whole. Meanwhile, policy implementation establishes a causal relationship between what is desired and how to achieve the policy (Robichau & Lynn Jr., 2009; Schofield, 2001). The implementation of waste management policies in Simeulue Regency is under the authority of Environmental Services in accordance with the Regency's household and household-like waste management policies and strategies, abbreviated as Jakstrakab. This policy is specifically stated in Simeulue Regent Regulation Number 21 of 2019, which contains how the Regional Government manages household waste and similar waste. Every day, the amount of waste managed by the Environmental Services on duty is 54–60 cubic meters. This amount is significant considering that the Environmental Service has a limited working area in the districts of Simeulue Timur, Simeulue Cut, and Simeulue Tengah (Kampung Aie).

Table 1. Potential for waste generation every year in Simeulue Regency

No.	Year	Amount (Ton)	Target (%)
1.	2018	13,182	0,18
2.	2019	13,446	0,2
3.	2020	13,715	0,2
4.	2021	13,989	0,24
5.	2022	14,269	0,26
6.	2023	14,555	0,27

Source: environmental services of Simeulue Regency (2023)

Table 1 above shows if there is an increase in the amount of waste each year with a target of reducing generation, which also increases. The reason for the increase in waste generation in Simeulue Regency is the increase in population and the incessant consumption of goods from outside Simeulue that cannot be processed and broken down again so that they become waste materials that are disposed of into nature, such as plastic packaging, bottles, and paper. In addition, there has also been an increase in the volume of public consumption, so wet waste such as food waste, market waste, and fish waste has increased every year (Krieg, 1998).

This research refers to the implementation theoretical framework introduced by George Edwards III (Mubarok et al., 2020), which highlights critical indicators that influence the effectiveness of policy implementation. This concept underscores the importance of variables such as communication, resource allocation, disposition, and bureaucratic structure in determining the success of a policy. Edwards emphasized that the success of policy implementation depends not only on the technical aspects of the policy itself but also on the extent to which the organizations involved can manage the implementation process effectively. Effective communication is one of the critical elements in implementation theory. This includes clear and timely exchange of information between the various parties involved in the policy implementation process. With adequate communication, it will be easier for organizations to reach an agreement or mobilize the support necessary to implement policies successfully (Sabatier, 1991; Sabatier & Mazmanian, 1980). In addition, adequate resource allocation is also essential to ensure successful policy implementation. Resources can include the

financial budget and the labor, time, and infrastructure necessary to implement the policy. Limited resources can be a severe obstacle to policy implementation, even if the policy has strong support (Chaminade & Esquist, 2010; Howlett & Cashore, 2020).

Disposition, or the attitude and readiness of the actors involved, also plays an essential role in policy implementation. When actors are highly motivated and committed to policy goals, they collaborate more effectively to achieve desired outcomes (O'Toole, 1986). However, negative attitudes or resistance to change can hinder progress in policy implementation. Finally, the bureaucratic structure of an organization influences how policies are implemented in practice. Structures that are flexible and responsive to change can facilitate a smooth implementation process, while rigid and unresponsive structures can become obstacles to innovation and adaptation (Bressers & Jr, 1998). In the context of this research, where the focus is on the implementation of waste management policies in the Jaksstrakab Simulation, the Edwards III implementation theoretical framework can be used as a basis for analyzing the factors that influence the success or failure of these policies. By understanding the complexity of the dynamics of waste policy implementation in an urban context and linking it to theoretical concepts, this research can provide deeper insight into how these policies can be implemented effectively to overcome regional waste management challenges.

Research Methods

This research was conducted in Simeulue Regency using qualitative methods with a case study approach (Tomaszewski et al., 2020). This research was conducted in the Simeulue Regency because, geographically, this Regency is an island surrounded by a vast ocean, so vacant land is limited, making it difficult for the local government and the community to manage the waste they produce every day. Impact management services are carried out by the Simeulue Government, namely the Environmental Services. The informant selection technique in this study was purposive sampling; namely, the informants were determined based on their knowledge and experience (Abutabenjeh & Jaradat, 2018) regarding waste management policies, such as staff from the Environmental Service for Landfill and Waste Processing Supervision, staff from the Environmental Service for the Waste Bank section, the Head of Suak Buluh Village as location of landfill, and scavengers. The primary data source in this study is the results of in-depth interviews in the form of recorded words; the rest is additional data, such as supporting documents from the Environment Services. Data were analyzed using the following stages: (1) transcription of interview results, (2) data categorization, (3) data classification based on theoretical indicators, and (4) data analysis using implementation theory from George Edwards III, which looks at implementation effectiveness so that a comprehensive conclusion could be drawn.

Results and Discussion

Implementation of Jakstrakab Policy in Waste Management in Simeulue Regency

Policy implementation is a critical step in a policy's continuous process, making it an essential topic for research. A good policy will not achieve its intended goals-namely, the welfare of the people-if it is not implemented with excellence (Suryono, 2018). If the waste management policy in the Simeulue Regency's Jakstrakab satisfies implementation requirements, including communication, resources, dispositions, and organizational structure, it will be implemented effectively. For waste management policies in the Simeulue Regency to be implemented successfully, it is crucial to

understand the nuances of the bureaucratic organization, resource distribution, and communication channels within the Environmental Services department.

Enhancing Waste Management Communication through Jakstrakab Policy Implementation

Communication is an essential aspect in the process of implementing Jakstrakab's policy on waste management in Simeulue Regency, primarily related to transmission, clarity, and consistency in the socialization that is held to create good support and coordination between agencies and elements of society so that a program can run well. Jakstrakab's policy regarding waste management must be well communicated by the policy implementing apparatus, the Environmental Service, so that the delivery of information about the implementation of waste management policies can be adequately conveyed to the community, from the stages of collection, sorting, and recycling, so that it can reduce the number of waste generation in Simeulue Regency.

The Jakstrakab policy aims for every community member to have the same understanding of waste management after the measures and basis for the policy are communicated through socialization activities by the Environmental Service. So far, the socialization carried out by the Environmental Service is still limited to schools in Simeulue Timur, Simeulue Cut, and Simeulue Tengah Districts regarding the importance of maintaining cleanliness by not littering and also socializing about sorting waste by category to facilitate the process of sorting and selling it to The Waste Banks managed by the Environmental Service are the Syarok Fulawan Waste Bank and the DS Waste Bank. However, the socialization about not littering in every village has not been carried out, especially the socialization of "turning waste into money," but the socialization activities have been scheduled, and later, the team will be split into several teams consisting of four people for each village.

Environmental Service's communication failure about Jakstrakab can be seen from the misunderstanding of the people who think Environmental Service provides trash cans for free, even though the community should give trash cans independently. This condition makes people complain because, without trash cans, their household waste is not picked up by scavengers, even though the community has paid a waste retribution fee. So, in the end, people want to avoid producing waste fees. In fact, according to the Environmental Service circular letter regarding the procurement of trash cans, they have yet to be distributed because the Environmental Service's budget is currently focused on waste services. This shows that the accuracy of conveying information on waste management policies in Simeulue District, which is addressed to the community, does not seem to be entirely successful because, based on the results of interviews, many people do not fully understand waste management and consider this to be the duty and responsibility of the local government. In this case, it is Environmental Service. In addition, the communication of policy contents regarding waste management through social media has yet to be optimally implemented, even though it will make it easier for the public to find information about the policy's existence.

Based on the results of interviews with Environmental Service staff who served as Landfill Supervisor, namely David Arian, the delivery of information regarding waste management policies in Simeulue Regency had been carried out through outreach to the community, but it was admitted that it could have been more optimal.

“We have a limited budget for socialization and a minimal number of personnel who could be assigned to the field for outreach; thus, socialization is still little to schools and has not touched the community in every village, even though policy communication through socialization is crucial to achieving policy implementation goals.” (David Arian, interviewed 30th August 2023).

Then, he argues that effective implementation of the Jakstrakab policy will only be achieved when decision-makers know what the Environmental Service will do and inform the public about it. Environmental Service staff, field officers, and the community can correctly interact and solve waste problems through communication.

Simeulue's Resource Obstacles to Efficient Waste Management

Resources in the implementation of the Jakstrakab Simeulue policy related to waste management are the adequacy of quality human resources, adequate facilities in the form of facilities and infrastructure to support the waste management process, and budgetary resources so that waste reduction, handling, and processing activities can be carried out. Based on the research results, there are three main findings related to resources, namely: first, the human resource aspect has not been fully fulfilled because, until now, Environmental Service has not had enough officers to assist in the implementation of Jakstrakab, especially related to the implementation of waste management. So, it is necessary to increase the number of janitors so that the services carried out by Environmental Service Simeulue can run optimally. However, the researchers interviewed said that the officers in charge had carried out their duties properly.

The human resources referred to here are staff and field officers such as landfill operators (excavators), waste, and street sweepers. Currently, the officers in charge of waste management apart from officers/staff at Environmental Service are (1) a heavy excavator operator at the landfill, totaling one person and working every day except Sunday from 8-12 noon; (2) there are 25 waste collection officer in Simeulue Regency with details of 1 dump truck consisting of 5 people, namely one driver, two above, and two left and right, and 26 three-wheeled pedicab drivers; (3) and street sweepers totaling 56 people for three districts. Table 2 below shows the total number of officers.

Table 2. Number of waste management field officers

No	Field officer	Number of Officers (Person)
1.	Landfill operators (excavators)	1
2.	Waste collection officers (dump truck drivers, waste collectors)	25
3.	Street sweeper	56

Source: environmental service of Simeulue Regency (2023)

Second, the aspect of facility resources in the form of facilities and infrastructure that can support the effectiveness of Jakstrakab implementation related to waste management still needs to be improved. This can be seen from the waste transport fleet facilities, the landfill conditions, and the waste storage warehouse. Garbage transport fleet facilities in Simeulue Regency still need to be improved. Currently, the facilities owned by Environmental Service for waste management consist of a fleet of 5 dump trucks, 19 containers, and 36 three-wheeled pedicabs. Regarding the condition of the landfill, all waste in Simeulue Regency will be sent to a new landfill located in

Suak Buloh Village to replace the previous landfill in the same village. The current condition of the new landfill is limited capacity and interviews with the Head of Suak Buloh Village, Alisudi, confirm this:

“Landfill Suak Buluh has been around for a long time, namely since 2007, when the first Simeulue regent, Drs. H. Darmili (2002–2007 and 2007–2012). However, because the initial location was complete, the landfill was moved to another location (still in Suak Buluh Village) during the Regent Drs. H. Riswan NS (2012–2017), even though the condition of the road leading to the landfill was very apprehensive beforehand and had only been built a few months before the research was conducted (January 2023) after the community protested.” (Alisudi, Interviewed 28th August 2023).

This condition shows that the Simeulue Government does not pay enough attention to the Suak Buluh landfill facility. Figure 2 below shows the condition of landfills in Simeulue Regency.



Figure 2. Simeulue's Landfill situation
Source: processed by researchers (2023)

Meanwhile, the waste storage warehouse facilities are not functioning optimally, especially related to their function to carry out the 3R, namely Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, because they do not have 3R supporting tools such as sorting machines, chopping machines, mixer machines, and waste press machines. Ridho Fodiadi, Director of the Syarok Fulawan Waste Bank, said that waste segregation and processing took place between 2006-2007, and hundreds of people worked in this solid waste sector. However, when the regent changed from Drs. H. Darmili to Drs. H. Riswan, NS, the program was not continued.

“During the time of Darmili Regent, there was a warehouse and a waste processing machine. However, when the regime changed, the program stopped. Even though new rich people began to appear at that time due to waste, such as Pak Roy, a scavenger who could buy gold from the results of collecting waste.” (Ridho Fodiadi, Interviewed 29th August 2023).

The cessation of the waste management program is unfortunate for the community because people have started to understand that waste has many benefits if properly processed. The storage warehouse is currently abandoned, and several waste processing machines have disappeared.



Figure 3. Abandoned waste warehouse in Simeulue Regency
Source: processed by researchers (2023)

Third, budget resources include costs incurred in implementing waste management policies in Simeulue Regency. Based on Jakstrakap, all budgets for waste management come from the Revenue and Expenditure Budget and other legal sources based on statutory provisions and fees from the community. However, conditions in the field show that even though it has been supported by the regional budget and fees from the community as customers every month, the portion of Environmental Services's budget for waste management is still limited, so it requires substantial funds so that the Environmental Services can repair facilities and finance operational activities, including adding waste collection officers at the field. This condition limits waste management, so not all areas in Simeulue Regency get good service. Only three districts can be served by Environmental Services Simeulue Regency: East Simeulue, Simeulue Cut, and Central Simeulue. Meanwhile, seven other sub-districts have not been served due to the limited operational budget for waste transportation owned by Environmental Services, so much waste has yet to be transported in Simeulue Regency.

Assessing the Disposition of Policy Executors in Waste Management Implementation

The disposition or attitude of the implementers of the Simeulue Jakstrakab policy regarding waste management is an essential factor that influences the success of implementing the policy. Disposition includes policy actors' will, desire, and tendency to seriously enforce Jaksstrakab policies. In waste management, disposition reflects the policy implementers' positive attitude toward the policy's goals and values. Policy actors' awareness and understanding of the benefits obtained from existing policies are also critical in determining their disposition. Suppose policy implementers realize that the Simeulue Jakstrakab waste management policy benefits the organization and society. In that case, they tend to be more committed to implementing it well. The disposition of policy implementers can be observed in three main ways. First, the implementers' response to the policy includes their willingness to implement public policy earnestly. This is reflected in the attitudes and actions of Environmental Service officers in carrying out waste management functions in Simeulue Regency.

Second, conditions related to the implementers' understanding of the policies that have been established. A good knowledge of policies' objectives, scope, and

procedures will assist implementers in carrying out their duties effectively and efficiently. This can include understanding waste management regulations and standards that the Simeulue Jakstrakab has set. Third, the intensity of the implementer's disposition towards the value preferences they already have. This intensity reflects the extent to which policy implementers have commitment and dedication to policy goals and values. Executors with high-intensity disposition tend to be more persistent and determined in their duties. In the context of waste management in Simeulue, the commitment of the Environmental Service to managing waste is an essential indicator of their disposition. The willingness and ability of officers to carry out their duties well, even under challenging conditions such as the increase in waste volume during the month of Ramadan, shows a solid disposition to achieve policy goals.

However, it is essential to remember that a strong disposition does not always guarantee successful policy implementation. Other factors, such as the availability of resources, coordination between institutions, and support from various stakeholders, also play an essential role in ensuring the success of waste management policies in Simeulue. Therefore, apart from paying attention to the disposition of policy implementers, it is also necessary to identify and overcome other obstacles that may hinder effective policy implementation. Commitment to comprehensive waste management from upstream to downstream is the leading indicator of the seriousness of implementing the Simeulue Jakstrakab policy in waste management. This commitment is reflected in the willingness and determination of field officers, such as scavengers who work as contract workers, to carry out their duties seriously. The research results show that these scavengers work every night until dawn transporting rubbish in three sub-Regencys in Simeulue.

These scavengers work according to set working hours to carry out their duties. However, they also show flexibility by adjusting their working hours to conditions in the field, such as during Ramadan when the volume of household waste increases drastically on Simeulue Island. Although they usually work before dawn, in Ramadan, they start work early after tarawih prayers at 10 pm and end before dawn at 3 am. The presence of officers committed to carrying out their duties is clear evidence that the implementation of waste management policies in Simeulue is being taken seriously. The absence of work violations from the officers also shows a high level of discipline in carrying out their duties. In addition, the Environmental Service has established a sanctions mechanism in the form of verbal and written warnings if work violations occur, which shows the government's commitment to maintaining compliance with policies.

However, it is essential to remember that commitment is only one aspect of policy implementation. Apart from commitment, other factors such as coordination between related institutions, availability of resources, and support from associated parties also play an essential role in ensuring the successful implementation of waste management policies. Therefore, apart from increasing the commitment of policy implementers, efforts are also needed to overcome other obstacles that may arise during the implementation process.

The research results also reveal that the attitude of waste management policy implementers, such as the Environmental Service of Simeulue Regency, has shown good optimality. This is reflected in the level of compliance of Jaksstrakab policy implementers in carrying out their duties in the field by applicable regulations. However, there are challenges related to limited human resources, where there still needs to be more overlap in the implementation of tasks in several cases. Apart from

that, it is essential to note that there have been no incentives for policy implementers who demonstrate optimal performance in waste management nor sanctions for those who violate the rules set out in Jakstrakab. Based on the results of interviews with the Environmental Service, it was stated that if there are officers in the field, such as heavy equipment operators, scavengers, or street sweepers, who do not fulfill their duties and functions by applicable regulations, the Environmental Service will provide warnings starting from warnings, verbally to termination of the employment contract.

This still needs to be realized regarding cooperation with other districts or still needs management. However, this kind of collaboration is essential considering that the waste collected and sorted by the Environmental Service through the Syarok Fulawan Waste Bank and DS Waste Bank requires markets outside the Simeulue Regency area. Cross-regional collaboration can facilitate the distribution and marketing of sorted waste products so that the potential for utilizing the waste is more optimal. In facing this challenge, concrete efforts are needed to improve coordination between relevant agencies, allocate human resources more efficiently, and establish incentives that encourage optimal performance of policy implementers. Apart from that, strategic steps need to be taken to promote the realization of cross-regional cooperation in waste management to maximize the benefits from the results of waste management that have been carried out.

Streamlining Bureaucratic Structure for Effective Waste Management Implementation

An effective bureaucratic structure is crucial in implementing Jaksstrakab policies in the Simeulue Regency. This is because an appropriate bureaucratic structure can facilitate efficient coordination and supervision of the performance of staff and officers tasked with waste management in the area, including heavy equipment operators, scavengers, and street sweepers. However, the bureaucratic structure is too large, long, and tiered. In that case, this can hinder officials' performance in carrying out their duties and functions by the provisions set out in Jakstrakab, leading to ineffective policy implementation.

The study results show that the Environmental Service in Simeulue Regency has a relatively sizeable bureaucratic structure. However, this structure has not yet explicitly been divided into sections that handle various aspects of waste management from start to finish as the final product of the waste processing process. This lack of specifications shows that the officials in charge of implementing Jaksstrakab still need to thoroughly carry out their duties and functions by existing policy provisions. This can become an obstacle to achieving the goals set out in the policy and the overall effectiveness of waste management efforts. To overcome this problem, efforts are needed to revise the existing bureaucratic structure to become more effective and efficient in managing waste in Simeulue Regency. This can be done by rearranging the bureaucratic structure so that there is a more precise division of responsibility and authority at each stage of waste management. Apart from that, it is also necessary to re-map the processes involved in waste management to ensure that every aspect is covered in the new bureaucratic structure. In this way, the officers on duty will be better able to carry out their duties and functions by Jakstrakab provisions so that the implementation of waste management policies can run more effectively and efficiently in Simeulue Regency.

One strategy that can be used to ensure that the bureaucratic structure is simple is to prepare Standard Operating Procedures related to waste management. With these Standard Operating Procedures, every staff member and officer on duty in

various parts of waste management can work according to the rules set because the same Standard Operating Procedures will bind them. This Standard Operating Procedures can regulate the steps that must be followed in each stage of waste management, from collection and sorting to final processing. The Standard Operating Procedures in the waste management bureaucratic structure in Simeulue Regency are based on the Simeulue Jakstrakab, regulated in Simeulue Regent Regulation Number 21 of 2019. Through these Standard Operating Procedures, the responsibilities and authority of each section in waste management have been clearly defined. This can ensure that every aspect of waste management is included in the existing bureaucratic structure and that the officers on duty can work by the established regulations.

In interviews with the Environmental Service, it was seen that their organizational structure was well coordinated and had followed the standards set in the Jaksstrab for waste management. A clear division of tasks in implementing waste management policies in the Simeulue Regency makes the process more structured and efficient. However, even though Standard Operating Procedures already exist, regular evaluation is still needed to ensure that they remain relevant and practical by developing needs and changing conditions in the field. Thus, preparing appropriate Standard Operating Procedures and consistent implementation can help maintain the waste management bureaucratic structure in Simeulue Regency and help it remain efficient and effective in carrying out its duties. However, various related parties still need strong commitment and support to ensure that the Standard Operating Procedures can be implemented well and sustainably over a long period.

The results of interviews with the Head of Suak Buluh Village, Alisudi, revealed that although Standard Operating Procedures bind the bureaucratic structure of the Environmental Service, the waste management carried out is still limited to waste reduction activities. These activities include limiting waste generation through waste collection, landfill management, and sorting through the Syarok Fulawan Waste Bank and DS Waste Bank. Even though these steps are an essential part of waste management, their use is limited to the initial stage and does not include reusing waste through the 3R concept: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. Waste recycling and reuse activities still need to be carried out by the Environmental Service within the existing bureaucratic structure. As a result, the focus of waste management activities still needs to be expanded to efforts to reduce the amount of waste produced every day. Recycling waste through the 3R concept is essential in reducing environmental impacts and increasing overall waste management efficiency.

This condition causes the volume of waste in Simeulue Regency to continue increasing yearly. The existing bureaucratic structure still needs to have particular areas that handle waste management from upstream to downstream by producing new products through waste recycling. Even though the organizational structure of the Environmental Service is quite large, budget constraints are the main obstacle to establishing a division and acquiring the equipment needed for waste recycling in the Simeulue Regency. In this context, local governments and related agencies must allocate adequate waste management budgets, especially for establishing divisions and procuring recycling equipment. Apart from that, there is a need to take strategic steps to increase public awareness about the importance of sustainable waste management practices, including using 3R principles in everyday life. Thus, implementing waste management policies in Simeulue Regency can be more effective and sustainable in the long term.

Conclusion

Implementing waste management policies in the Simeulue Regency, particularly under the Jakstrakab framework, involves several critical components influencing its effectiveness and success. Communication is pivotal in ensuring that policy objectives are effectively conveyed to all stakeholders, including the community, and that there is a shared understanding of waste management goals and procedures. However, there are challenges related to the adequacy and effectiveness of communication channels, as evidenced by misunderstandings among the public regarding waste management policies and services. Resource constraints present significant obstacles to efficient waste management implementation in Simeulue. These constraints include limited human resources, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, and budgetary limitations. Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts to allocate resources more efficiently, improve infrastructure, and secure adequate funding for waste management activities. Additionally, cross-regional collaboration can facilitate the distribution and marketing of sorted waste products, maximizing the potential for waste utilization.

The disposition of policy implementers, including their willingness, commitment, and understanding of policy goals, is another critical factor influencing policy implementation outcomes. While there is evidence of commitment among field officers to carry out their duties diligently, other factors, such as coordination between institutions and stakeholder support, also play vital roles in ensuring successful policy implementation. Streamlining the bureaucratic structure is essential for effective waste management implementation. A clear division of tasks and responsibilities, supported by standardized operating procedures, can enhance coordination and efficiency in waste management efforts. However, efforts to improve the bureaucratic structure must also consider the need for expanded waste reduction, recycling, and reuse activities, mainly through implementing the 3R concept. Achieving effective waste management in Simeulue Regency requires a multifaceted approach that addresses communication challenges, resource constraints, policy implementers' disposition, and bureaucratic structure. By addressing these challenges comprehensively and collaboratively, Simeulue can enhance its waste management practices and move towards a more sustainable and environmentally friendly future.

Acknowledgment

We want to thank Teuku Umar University for sponsoring and supporting this research with Teuku Umar University Internal grant research funds through the Letter of Agreement on Assignment Agreement for the Implementation of Assignment Research for the Fiscal Year 2023 Number 31/UN59.7/SPK-PPK/2023.

References

- Abutabenjeh, S., & Jaradat, R. (2018). Clarification of research design, research methods, and research methodology. *Teaching Public Administration*, 36(3), 237–258. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0144739418775787>
- Armadi, N. M. (2021). Peran Serta Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Sebagai Kunci Keberhasilan Dalam Mengelola Sampah. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 9–24. <https://doi.org/10.52318/jisip.2021.v35.1.2>
- Bressers, H. Th. A., & Jr, L. J. O. (1998). The Selection of Policy Instruments: A Network-based Perspective. *Journal of Public Policy*, 18(3), 213–239. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0143814X98000117>

- Brown, D. P. (2015). Garbage: How population, landmass, and development interact with culture in waste production. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, pp. 98, 41–54. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2015.02.012>
- Cao, J., Lu, B., Chen, Y., Zhang, X., Zhai, G., Zhou, G., Jiang, B., & Schnoor, J. L. (2016). Extended producer responsibility system in China improves e-waste recycling: Government policies, enterprise, and public awareness. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, pp. 62, 882–894. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2016.04.078>
- Chaminade, C., & Esquist, C. (2010). Rationales for Public Policy Intervention in the Innovation Process: Systems of Innovation Approach. In *The Theory and Practice of Innovation Policy*. Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781849804424.00012>
- Critchell, K., & Lambrechts, J. (2016). Modeling accumulation of marine plastics in the coastal zone; what are the dominant physical processes? *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 171, 111–122. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2016.01.036>
- Desa, A., Kadir, N. B. A., & Yusooif, F. (2011). A Study on the Knowledge, Attitudes, Awareness Status and Behaviour Concerning Solid Waste Management. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 18, 643–648. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2011.05.095>
- Dreyfus, M., Töller, A. E., Iannello, C., & McEldowney, J. (2010). Comparative Study of a Local Service: Waste Management in France, Germany, Italy and the UK. In *The Provision of Public Services in Europe*. Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781849807227.00014>
- Garnett, K., & Cooper, T. (2014). Effective dialogue: Enhanced public engagement as a legitimizing tool for municipal waste management decision-making. *Waste Management*, 34(12), 2709–2726. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2014.08.011>
- Grindle, M. S. (1980). One. Policy Content and Context in Implementation. In *Politics and Policy Implementation in the Third World* (pp. 3–34). Princeton University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9781400886081-005>
- Gundupalli, S. P., Hait, S., & Thakur, A. (2017). A review on automated sorting of source-separated municipal solid waste for recycling. *Waste Management*, 60, 56–74. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2016.09.015>
- Hara, K., & Yabar, H. (2012). Historical evolution and development of waste management and recycling systems—analysis of Japan's experiences. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences*, 2(4), 296–307. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13412-012-0094-8>
- Howlett, M., & Cashore, B. (2020). Public policy: definitions and approaches. In *A Modern Guide to Public Policy*. Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781789904987.00007>
- Hupe, P., & Hill, M. (2020). Discretion in the Policy Process. In *Discretion and the Quest for Controlled Freedom* (pp. 237–258). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-19566-3_16
- Hupe, P. L. (2011). The Thesis of Incongruent Implementation: Revisiting Pressman and Wildavsky. *Public Policy and Administration*, 26(1), 63–80. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0952076710367717>
- Jank, A., Müller, W., Schneider, I., Gerke, F., & Bockreis, A. (2015). Waste Separation Press (WSP): A mechanical pretreatment option for organic waste from source separation. *Waste Management*, 39, 71–77. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2015.02.024>

- Kamaruddin, H., Maskun, Patittingi, F., Assidiq, H., Bachril, S. N., & Al Mukarramah, N. H. (2022). Legal Aspect of Plastic Waste Management in Indonesia and Malaysia: Addressing Marine Plastic Debris. *Sustainability*, *14*(12), 6985. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14126985>
- Kaseva, M. E., & Gupta, S. K. (1996). Recycling is an environmentally friendly and income-generating activity that promotes sustainable solid waste management. Case study — Dar es Salaam City, Tanzania. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, *17*(4), 299–309. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0921-3449\(96\)01153-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0921-3449(96)01153-6)
- Kasmad, R., & Alwi, N. A. (2018). Local collaborative network: Is it a smart implementer of Indonesia's cocoa business development policy? *International Journal of Public Policy*, *14*(5/6), 374. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJPP.2018.10017926>
- Kaya, M. (2016). Recovery of metals and nonmetals from electronic waste by physical and chemical recycling processes. *Waste Management*, pp. 57, 64–90. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2016.08.004>
- Krieg, E. J. (1998). The Two Faces of Toxic Waste: Trends in the Spread of Environmental Hazards. *Sociological Forum*, *13*(1), 3–20. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022147712682>
- Linder, S. H., & Peters, B. G. (1990). Policy formulation and the challenge of conscious design. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, *13*(3), 303–311. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0149-7189\(90\)90061-Z](https://doi.org/10.1016/0149-7189(90)90061-Z)
- Lu, H., & Sidortsov, R. (2019). Sorting out a problem: A co-production approach to household waste management in Shanghai, China. *Waste Management*, *95*, 271–277. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2019.06.020>
- Mangunjaya, F. M., Tobing, I. S. L., Binawan, A., Pua, E., & Nurbawa, M. (2015). Faiths from the Archipelago. *Worldviews*, *19*(2), 103–122. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15685357-01902003>
- Mathison, S. (2005). Policy Studies. In *Encyclopedia of Evaluation*. Sage Publications, Inc. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781412950558.n423>
- Mubarok, S., Zauhar, S., Setyowati, E., & Suryadi, S. (2020). Policy Implementation Analysis: Exploration of George Edward III, Marilee S Grindle, and Mazmanian and Sabatier Theories in the Policy Analysis Triangle Framework. *Journal of Public Administration Studies*, *005*(01), 33–38. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jpas.2020.005.01.7>
- Munawar, E., Yunardi, Y., Lederer, J., & Fellner, J. (2018). The development of landfill operation and management in Indonesia. *Journal of Material Cycles and Waste Management*, *20*(2), 1128–1142. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10163-017-0676-3>
- Nakamura, S., & Kondo, Y. (2002). Input-Output Analysis of Waste Management. *Journal of Industrial Ecology*, *6*(1), 39–63. <https://doi.org/10.1162/108819802320971632>
- Neumayer, E. (2000). German packaging waste management: a successful voluntary agreement with less successful environmental effects. *European Environment*, *10*(3), 152–163. [https://doi.org/10.1002/1099-0976\(200005/06\)10:3<152::AID-EET224>3.0.CO;2-N](https://doi.org/10.1002/1099-0976(200005/06)10:3<152::AID-EET224>3.0.CO;2-N)
- Oliveira, G. M., Vidal, D. G., & Ferraz, M. P. (2020). *Urban Lifestyles and Consumption Patterns* (pp. 851–860). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95717-3_54
- O'Toole, L. J. (1986). Policy Recommendations for Multi-Actor Implementation: An Assessment of the Field. *Journal of Public Policy*, *6*(2), 181–210. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0143814X00006486>

- Parker, L. (2018). Environmentalism and education for sustainability in Indonesia. *Indonesia and the Malay World*, 46(136), 235–240. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13639811.2018.1519994>
- Peterson, G. D., Cumming, G. S., & Carpenter, S. R. (2003). Scenario Planning: A Tool for Conservation in an Uncertain World. *Conservation Biology*, 17(2), 358–366. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1523-1739.2003.01491.x>
- Prihatin, R. B. (2020). Pengelolaan Sampah di Kota Bertipe Sedang: Studi Kasus di Kota Cirebon dan Kota Surakarta. *Aspirasi: Jurnal Masalah-Masalah Sosial*, 11(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.46807/aspirasi.v11i1.1505>
- Qian, W., Burritt, R., & Monroe, G. (2011). Environmental management accounting in local government. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, 24(1), 93–128. <https://doi.org/10.1108/09513571111098072>
- Restuningdiah, N., Nagari, P. M., Dwi Jati, F., & Azzardina, A. (2021). Literasi bank sampah dan asuransi sampah sebagai upaya peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat. *Jurnal Inovasi Hasil Pengabdian Masyarakat (JIPEMAS)*, 4(1), 144. <https://doi.org/10.33474/jipemas.v4i1.9140>
- Robichau, R. W., & Lynn Jr., L. E. (2009). The Implementation of Public Policy: Still the Missing Link. *Policy Studies Journal*, 37(1), 21–36. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1541-0072.2008.00293.x>
- Rodić, L., & Wilson, D. C. (2017). Resolving governance issues to achieve priority sustainable development goals related to solid waste management in developing countries. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 9(3). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9030404>
- Sabatier, P. A. (1991). Toward Better Theories of the Policy Process. *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 24(2), 147–156. <https://doi.org/10.2307/419923>
- Sabatier, P. A., & Mazmanian, D. (1980). The Implementation of Public Policy: A Framework of Analysis. *Policy Studies Journal*, 8(4), 538–560. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1541-0072.1980.tb01266.x>
- Schofield, J. (2001). Is it time for a revival? Public policy implementation: a review of the literature and an agenda for future research. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 3(3), 245–263. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2370.00066>
- Shekdar, A. V. (2009). Sustainable solid waste management: An integrated approach for Asian countries. *Waste Management*, 29(4), 1438–1448. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2008.08.025>
- Suryono, A. (2018). Kebijakan Publik Untuk Kesejahteraan Rakyat. *Transparansi Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi*, 6(2), 98–102. <https://doi.org/10.31334/trans.v6i2.33>
- Tomaszewski, L. E., Zarestky, J., & Gonzalez, E. (2020). Planning Qualitative Research: Design and Decision Making for New Researchers. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 19, 160940692096717. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406920967174>
- Van Meter, D. S., & Van Horn, C. E. (1975). The Policy Implementation Process. *Administration & Society*, 6(4), 445–488. <https://doi.org/10.1177/009539977500600404>
- Veiga, J. M., Vlachogianni, T., Pahl, S., Thompson, R. C., Kopke, K., Doyle, T. K., Hartley, B. L., Maes, T., Orthodoxou, D. L., Loizidou, X. I., & Alampei, I. (2016). Enhancing public awareness and promoting co-responsibility for marine litter in Europe: The challenge of MARLISCO. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 102(2), 309–315. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2016.01.031>

- Wolf-Powers, L. (2010). Community Benefits Agreements and Local Government. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 76(2), 141–159. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01944360903490923>
- Zorpas, A. A. (2020). Strategy development in the framework of waste management. *Science of The Total Environment*, 716, 137088. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.137088>